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CONVINCING AND COMPLETE STATEMENT

Of Secretary Gage in Answer to Resolutions by Senator Allen and Representative Sulzer.

THE DESIGNATED DEPOSITORIES

Containing Government Deposits Are a Part of the United States Treasury.

DEPOSITS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Funds Were Made in Order to Protect Business Interests According to Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to Congress his replies to resolutions recently introduced in the senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the house by Mr. Sulzer, of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the treasury finances under his administration relating to national bank depositories, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries the secretary says:

"First. That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the treasury were exceeding its expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the treasury vaults must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the government for many years and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second. The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the treasury vaults to public depositories where, while secure to the government, it would remain available to business use.

"Third. The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place and make the desired distribution from it than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York clearing house.

"Fourth. The reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was \$4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National Bank \$1,916,500. The National City Bank was therefore, the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank and three others, applicants for over \$800,000 each, are the only ones out of the sixty-eight constituting group one, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

"Fifth. The custom house property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option in paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time, or part, as it might elect, above \$750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay \$3,215,000, leaving \$50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

"The payment received was turned into the treasury by deposit in the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the supreme court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz, because, to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the treasury where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

No Discrimination Made.

"Finally, under my administration of the treasury department, no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money and have been equally

(Continued on Second Page.)

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES

Were Delivered in the Senate on the Life, Character and Services of the Late Vice President Hobart.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Beautiful and impressive tributes were paid by the senate to-day to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart. His intimate personal relations with many senators, and his close official affiliations with all of them, rendered his death a distinct loss to every member of the body, as well as to the country. It was in commemoration of his illustrious character, that the senate set apart the session to-day for the pronouncement of eulogies upon him. Personal friends and associates and party friends and party opponents joined in paying such sincere and eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Hobart, to his character and public services, as have been seldom paid to any public man. Addresses were delivered by Senators Keane and Sewell, of New Jersey; Daniel, of Virginia; Depew, of New York; Cockrell, of Missouri; Cullom, of Illinois; Davis, of Minnesota; Morgan, of Alabama; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Caffrey, of Louisiana, and Allen, of Nebraska.

Early in the session Mr. Hale (Maine) introduced a resolution of inquiry addressed to the department of state as to the seizure of American flour by the British authorities, which aroused more than usual interest, because of its attitude toward Great Britain. It was not acted upon.

Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the house to-day, until 1 o'clock, after which an hour was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Greene, of Nebraska.

The speakers were Messrs. Mercer (Nebraska), Robinson, (Nebraska), Sutherland, (Nebraska), Neville, (Nebraska), Miers, (Indiana), Lamb, (Virginia), Bell, (Colorado), Kitchin, (North Carolina), and Burkett, (Nebraska). At 2:10 p. m., as a further mark of respect the house adjourned until Friday.

A GRIST OF BILLS

Introduced by Representatives Dovenor, Freer and Johnston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Among the bills recently introduced in the house by Representative Dovenor is one for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Wilson. The Benjamin Wilson named was colonel of a regiment in the service of the United States from 1790 to 1792, for which service he received no pay. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to calculate the amount due him for that period, and pay the same to a qualified representative of the estate. Many of the descendants, including former Representative Benjamin Wilson, of Clarkburg, reside in West Virginia.

Mr. Dovenor has also introduced a bill for the relief of August S. Shaver, administrator of James M. Mathews, deceased, late of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, being for supplies and stores taken from deceased by the military forces of the United States during the civil war, and found by the court of claims, under the provisions of the Bowman act; also a bill granting a pension to A. E. Rohrbach, late private Company B, Fifth West Virginia volunteers.

Representative Freer has introduced a bill for the relief of Cumber and Smith; a bill to authorize the court of claims to hear and determine the claim of the heirs of Dudley D. Smith; a bill to pension William J. Allen, and a bill for the relief of Benjamin C. Lowrey. Representative Johnston has introduced a bill to amend section 7 of the act of March 7, 1891, as amended by Chapter 56, of the act of February 18, 1895, concerning appointment of receivers.

A SNEAK THIEF

Enters Congressman Dovenor's Room and Steals Valuable Charm.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Dovenor has suffered a loss for which he is almost inconsolable. Some one has stolen the watch charm which he received at the hands of Sheriff Richards, from numerous friends while in San Francisco, at the presentation of the silver service to the gunboat Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Dovenor were at breakfast at Willard's Hotel, yesterday morning, and while they were thus absent from their room a sneak thief entered it with a duplicate key, and carried away the keepsake, leaving the watch to which it was attached. The charm is so marked as to be readily identified, besides having Captain Dovenor's name upon it. It is believed the thief took it for the handsome diamond it contained. It is also believed that the rogue was seeking such small articles as diamonds, which are not readily described, and this accounts for his leaving the watch behind. Other boarders lost valuables. Captain Dovenor valued his charm much more for its associations than for its intrinsic worth.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

A Twelve-Year-Old Girl Assaulted by a Married Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARRONS, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Blanche Arbogast, twelve years old, was criminally assaulted by Clark Day, at Davis, and is now in a very critical condition. Day is a married man, thirty-five years old, and little Blanche was staying all night at his house, and he attacked her in her bed against the efforts of their child and his wife. The preliminary trial lasted two days, and Day is in jail, being refused bail. There was strong talk of lynching Day.

FRICK COKE COMPANY.

New Board and Old Officers Elected. Chairmanship Abolished.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company held in Scottsdale, Pa., January 9, the following board of directors was elected: Henry C. Frick, Thomas Lynch, George Lauder, James Gayley, Daniel H. Clemon, Andrew H. Moreland and Thomas Morrison. The number of directors was increased from five to seven. Mr. John Walker and Mr. Giles B. Bosworth, members of the old board, retired, and Messrs. Gayley, Clemon, Moreland and Morrison were elected to fill the vacancies and new memberships. The board to-day rejected the old officers and at the suggestion of Mr. Frick, abolished the office of chairman, held by himself.

GUERRILLA WARFARE CONTINUES

In the Philippines, But the Rebels Are Driven to the Mountains by Our Troops.

FOR CONDUCT OF SCHOOLS

In the Islands Plans Are Being Discussed by Bishop Molasada and Monsignor Chapelle.

MANILA, Jan. 10, 10:50 p. m.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that General Bates and General Wheaton are at Perez das Marinas and General Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnaissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the district between Indang and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Noveleta toward Batangas.

Last night Nolan's squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, drove a body of insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles General Schwan's experience in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, retreating southward and dividing into small bands, with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About a hundred insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of Armijos, who doubtless have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes and the insurgents as they fall back release all prisoners they have captured. It is asserted on high authority that Archbishop Nozaleda contends in his interviews with Monsignor Chapelle, the papal delegate, on behalf of the Roman church and the brotherhoods that titles to all property held by the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized; that the Roman catechism should be taught in the primary schools; that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that the parochial control of cemeteries should continue.

He also lays stress, in his contentions, upon the importance of allowing the church to administer its own affairs without state interference, upon the necessity of a regime that will guarantee the liberty of the church, upon the desirability of European clergy, the establishment of a new college for the instruction of native priests and the continuation of indirect contributions for the maintenance of church and clergymen, and upon the expediency of maintaining the system of parochial fees, including revenues from births, marriages, funerals, dispensations and apostolic indulgences.

In addition, Archbishop Nozaleda advises the continuation of the church's control of pawn shops and certain designated hospitals and schools, together with the establishment of a special form of parochial administration exacted by the actual conditions in the Philippines.

Finally he makes a plea for the continuation of the present missionary work of the church. The inhabitants of the islands of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food, resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property and the levying of tribute by the so-called government of the Philippines. The governors of both islands are Tagalos, who are appointed by Aguinaldo, and they hold the territories completely in their power, administering local affairs according to their own whims, and accountable to no one. They have armed forces which terrorize the peaceful inhabitants.

The rebel forces on the other hand, have never lacked food or money. The inhabitants, driven to desperation by the necessity of having to pay four times the normal price for food stuffs, organized against insurgent depredations, but having no arms, they were unable to resist their oppressors.

OTIS REPORTS

Opening Hemp Ports in Philippines as Fast as Possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The following cablegrams from General Otis, received at the war department to-day, in answer to an inquiry from Adjutant General Corbin, shows the prospects of re-opening the hemp ports in the Philippines:

"Obliged to use all available vessels in supplying troops in various islands. Am unable to move troops to hemp districts as soon as anticipated. Am now collecting vessels here for that purpose, the United States transports are of too great draft. Have opened Romblon and Capiz and some hemp is coming in. Will open hemp district as soon as possible, some time this month. Bates has about cleared up province of Cavite, making large captures. (Signed.) "OTIS."

Puddlers' Wages Advanced.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The bi-monthly examination of reports of bar iron sales for November and December was completed to-day by the officials of the Amalgamated Association and resulted in an advance of

twenty-five cents per ton for puddling, making the rate \$6.75. The wages of finishers are also increased. This is an advance of nearly 44 per cent since April, 1899, and makes the highest wages paid iron workers since the boom of 1879-80.

CLARK BRIBERY CASE.

The Session Was Given to the Testimony of Ex-State Senator Whiteside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held only one session in its hearing in the Clark senatorial election case to-day. Ex-State Senator Whiteside, of Montana, was the only witness. It was the fourth day of his examination. When the committee adjourned at noon Mr. Faulkner announced that he had for the present concluded the cross examination of Mr. Whiteside, but that he would ask for his recall later, in order to propound certain questions which he was not yet ready to put and upon which he would undertake to impeach his testimony.

Mr. Campbell, representing the anti-Clark petitioners, also stated that he wished to ask a few more questions on re-direct examination, and on this account, it is expected that Mr. Whiteside will be on the stand when the hearing is resumed to-morrow.

Ex-Senator Faulkner's efforts to-day were directed toward entangling Mr. Whiteside upon dates and exact statements made as to transactions, in connection with Mr. Clark's election to the senate, and he went very fully into the alleged deposit of money with him (Mr. Whiteside) for himself and other state senators. Mr. Faulkner brought out the fact that of the men to whom the witness knew of his own personal knowledge that money had been paid only two had subsequently voted for Clark, and that there was no clear violation of the law in the full transaction with those two.

Mr. Whiteside closed with the renewal of his declaration that he believed himself to be serving the state of Montana in his present course and a review of the use of money in state affairs which had incited him to it. No afternoon session was held.

COURT MATTERS

At the State Capital—Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Miles Davis, J. J. Mahoney and Harry Cheeny were produced in the supreme court to-day by Sheriff A. B. Core, of Pleasants county, in response to a writ of habeas corpus obtained from Judge English in vacation. The writ was obtained by the prisoners' attorney, John A. Howard, of Wheeling, to save them from a sentence of six months in jail, imposed upon them by Judge L. N. Tavenner, of Parkersburg, for alleged violation of an injunction of his court. Mr. Howard appeared for the prisoners, and prosecuting attorney C. P. Craig, of Pleasants county, and J. T. Caldwell, of Parkersburg, appeared for the state. The pleadings were made up and the case continued until January 27th for argument. The prisoners were released on bond of \$500 each, for their appearance.

In the mandamus proceedings of S. P. Wiley, former chief of police of Huntington, against the mayor and city council of Huntington, to force them to reinstate him into office, arguments were made and the case was submitted. The court will meet again to-morrow, when the appeal docket for the sixth circuit will be called.

JEALOUSY

Caused a Fight at a Dance—Two Men Stabbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 10.—At a dance given last night at the home of Mr. James Melvin, who resides two miles east of this place, a quarrel arose between Edward Strider, of Hallowtown, and George S. Lewis, a jeweler, of this place, over the attentions of Lewis to one of the young ladies present, which aroused Strider's jealousy. After the dance Strider and Edward Dunlop, his friend, assaulted Lewis, and this drew into the fight J. M. Milley, a coal dealer, of this place, who went to the assistance of Lewis, and John Spinks, who aided the other two parties. In the fight Strider cut a deep gash in the right wrist of Milley and Lewis was stabbed in the chest twice and in the back with a knife, alleged to be in the hands of John Spinks. Strider and Dunlop were badly beaten. Lewis and Milley came to this place and their wounds were dressed by Dr. Neill. Warrants will be sworn out by them for the other parties, charging malicious cutting.

DR. MCGLYNN'S FUNERAL

Attended by All the Protestant Clergy in Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Dr. Edward McGlynn was held to-day in St. Mary's church, which was crowded to the doors. The services were presided over by Archbishop Corrigan, head of the diocese of New York. Occupying seats in the church were all the Protestant clergymen of the city, who had been especially invited to attend the services. The city officials were also present by invitation. The chanting of the service for the dead was first in the order of the services. Then a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, the choir singing Dreschler's mass. Dr. Richard T. Burtwell delivered an eulogy and the service was concluded by singing and the pronouncing of absolution by the archbishop. After the service the remains were viewed by the people and were then borne to the railroad station, where the coffin was put aboard a train for New York.

COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION

Thoroughly Organized—Rebels Are Successful in the Interior.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 10.—Colombian advances announce that the revolution in that republic is now thoroughly organized and uniformly successful in the interior. All the government resistance is retreating toward the capital, whence come further and persistent reports of the death of President Sarmiento, and of political disputes. But the censorship is so rigid, and direct communication with the coast is so interrupted, that no authentic details concerning the actual situation can be obtained. Business consequently is paralyzed along the coast. The reports add that the insurgents sudden accession of strength is due to the receipt of reinforcements and arms through Venezuela.

BALFOUR CALLS DOWN THE CRITICS.

It Was Not True That the Army Had Been Sent to the Front in

AN UNPREPARED CONDITION.

He Was Sure Justice Would Be Done to the Administrative System of the Army.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—4 a. m.—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men, who are due to arrive in South Africa within thirty days, will alter the situation, and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days, but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening. Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has "broken down," and the field marshal may relieve him. Possibly some of them will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the field marshal, there are two full generals, four lieutenant generals and twelve or fourteen major generals.

There is an uneasy suspicion that when the Ladysmith casualties are announced they will be disheartening, and will partially destroy the patriotic glow produced by General White's "victory."

The list of victims of disease issued by the war office gives twenty-two deaths from enteric fever and dysentery in Ladysmith in four days, revealing the fact that the besieged are existing amid bad sanitary conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An incredible rumor comes from Cape Town that the Boers have withdrawn from Magersfontein. Probably this is an embellishment of the native reports that General Cronje is sending reinforcements to Colesberg.

General Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, General Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The war office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received. The following dispatch dated at Frere Camp, January 10, noon, has been received from General Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded, and this after, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and been defeated at all points."

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 150 killed and wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious dispatch is all the war office has issued to-night. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe, but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, at a luncheon given in Manchester this afternoon, made a speech, in which he repudiated the accusation that he was a "thick and thin supporter of the war office." He declared that even if an angel from heaven told him it was possible in a great war to carry out everything as written out on paper, he should know that the angel was drawing upon his imagination. It was not true, he added, that the war office had sent the British army into the field with guns which placed them at a hopeless disadvantage with their enemies. He did not claim that the army system was perfect, but the critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war, between which and the problems with which the continental headquarters staffs had to deal there was no parallel. For the first time in the history of the world, the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted, and it was true that if Great Britain had entered into the war with a vast number of mounted soldiers it would have long before been conquered. Hereafter, also, it would be recognized that guns were not as mobile as horse soldiers and that field artillery must be made part of the regular equipment of every army. But, seeing that the British war office had not lagged behind the best military opinion of to-day, it was ludicrous to charge it with want of prudence. He was sure justice would be done in due time to the administrative system of the army. The last thing the government desired was any undue concealment of unpleasant facts.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC UNION.

Age Limit Fixed at Fifty-five—Protection at \$3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—1 a. m.—The government of national and local assemblies were considered by the 175 delegates to the first national convention of the American Catholic Union, which held its second day session in Odd Fellows' hall to-day. Three sessions were held during the day.

The organization is a fraternal one, with benevolent and insurance features, and one of the important decisions reached to-day was that the age limit for admission should be fifty years and \$2,000 the largest amount of protection. All the reports read showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition, there being ten local assemblies in Philadelphia alone, with new ones constantly being established all over the state.

The election of officers will be held to-morrow, and it is expected that the present ones will be re-elected. They are: John J. Coyle, national president; Rev. B. F. Dornthage, chancellor; Rev. Joseph J. Hannigan, vice president; E. J. Strain, national organizer; Thomas J. Roache, national treasurer; J. Butterhoff, marshal; Joseph J. Williams, guard; William B. Kearney, national secretary.

Electric Plant Sold.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES-TOWN, W. Va., Jan. 10.—The real estate and plant, wires, poles and lights of the Charles-Town Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, a corporation of this place, were sold at public auction to-day by B. D. Gibson, trustee, to J. H. Shultz, of Hanover, Pa., for \$10,150. The sale was made to pay mortgages and to settle the estate of H. S. Riley, deceased, of Hanover, who was a large stockholder in the company. The plant has been successfully operated for over two years, and will be conducted under a new organization and management.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

Representative Shaproth, of Colorado, has introduced a resolution proposing a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution.

The Roberts committee was in executive session till 6 p. m., but failed to reach a final conclusion, and adjourned until 3 p. m. to-day for the purpose of that time of taking a vote.

It was reported at the home of General Greely that, while the attendant physician does not pronounce the general out of danger, his condition is slightly better than it was yesterday.

The consolidation of the Ohio Central and Hoeking Valley roads will result in the building of new docks in Toledo for the United States. The new terminals will be near Maumee bay, and will cost about \$1,000,000. It will be the largest soft coal dock on the great lakes.

In the course of his inaugural, the new governor of Maryland reaffirmed the ante-election pledges of his party, and counseled economy in the appropriation of funds for charitable, educational and other institutions requiring state aid.

While skating on the lake of Bays, Thomas Brown, Jr., sixteen years old, Margaret Brown, twenty-one, and Jan Brown, seventeen, children of Thomas Brown, ran into an opening in the ice near Blackpoint and were all drowned. The bodies of the two girls have been recovered.

Barnet Grinberger, a former well known Jewish business man of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested in Tarnopol, Galicia, Austria, on a charge of buying girls for export to Austria to the United States. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

It is announced at Anderson, Ind., that in accordance with the action of the State Rod Workers' Association, which on January 1 made a demand for an increase of from 3 to 30 per cent on the wage scale, a strike in all the union rod mills of the country will probably begin Monday.

The Roberts investigating committee met in executive session yesterday to determine upon the general features of the report, and if possible to reach a final agreement. The facts which had been developed by the testimony were gone over and a pretty general understanding reached as to the facts involved.

Judge W. B. McClure, of the probate court of Lauderdale county, Ala., was assassinated Tuesday night. Early next morning his body was found in the street. The rain falling upon the upturned face, Judge McClure had been riddled with bullets. Bloodhounds have been put on the track of the murderer.

The secretary of the treasury closed yesterday the second group of banks which have deposited bonds and asked to participate in the temporary deposits of internal revenue funds. The group contains about seventy banks and represents about \$10,000,000 in bonds deposited, making approximately \$27,000,000 in all.

The epidemic of influenza is spreading throughout the whole of England. The newspapers contain long lists of notable sufferers from the disease, and the death lists are abnormally long. The royal household at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, has not escaped. Many of its members have been removed to a sanatorium.

Steel rails tied across the track wrecked a passenger train on the Illinois Central near Hopkinsville, Ky., yesterday. Price Gary was captured while skulking in the bushes near the road, and was identified as a negro who had one night before been put off the same train, and had sworn vengeance. He refused to talk.

W. V. Thompson, of Chicago, vice president of the American Bowling Congress, won the silver cup given by Dr. H. Timm, of New York, president of the congress, for the highest score at ten pins. Mr. Thompson's score was 192. There were twenty-three contestants, comprising most of the crack bowlers of the country.

James H. Brown, of Battle Creek, Mich., president of the State Live Stock Sanitary Committee, was arraigned in court upon an indictment brought by the grand jury at Lansing. He pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of \$3,000. His indictment alleges that he charged the state for official services while also charging private parties for the same service.

The grand jury reported an indictment against Lemont Bateman, manager of the Toledo Tube Works, for violation of the Ohio coercion law. Bateman discharged an employee, named A. B. Cole, because of his affiliation with a bicycle workers' union. The penalty upon conviction is \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both. This is the first indictment ever returned in the state under the statute. The defense will begin its attack upon the constitutionality of the law.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

Ohio, threatening Thursday; rain or snow Friday; brisk northeasterly winds, becoming easterly. Western Pennsylvania, fair and colder Thursday; possibly rain or snow Friday; brisk northeasterly winds, becoming southeasterly. West Virginia, threatening and colder Thursday; probably rain Friday; northeasterly winds, becoming easterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Third streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	40	7 p. m.	45
12 m.	40	Weather, rain.	